
Plasma power. resistive wall modes.

Resistive wall modes (RWM) develop in plasmas that require the presence of a perfectly conducting wall for stability. RWM stability is a key issue for many magnetic configurations. Moderate beta values are possible without a nearby wall in the tokamak, stellarator, and other configurations, but a nearby conducting wall can significantly improve ideal kink mode stability in most configurations, including the tokamak, ST, reversed field pinch (RFP), spheromak, and possibly the FRC. In the advanced tokamak and ST, wall stabilization is critical for operation with a large bootstrap fraction. The spheromak requires wall stabilization to avoid the low-m,n tilt and shift modes, and possibly bending modes. However, in the presence of a non-ideal wall, the slowly growing RWM is unstable. The resistive wall mode has been a long-standing issue for the RFP, and has more recently been observed in tokamak experiments. Progress in understanding the physics of the RWM and developing the means to stabilize it could be directly applicable to all magnetic configurations. A closely related issue is to understand plasma rotation, its sources and sinks, and its role in stabilizing the RWM.

I think this is about insulation? if it is, and there need to be proper insulation for the plasma to work properly, then they need to insulate it with something non magnetic, that avoids gamma radiation escaping too. if they were to use a 'flesh' to insulate it, the flesh would absorb it to my knowledge. or maybe not...

How about they try to insulate it with some something that absorbs it completely? how about they use actual wires that absorb and deliver the current by using plastic, as that is oil based? but, i bet if it were that easy, it would have already been done...

So, maybe they should use some super dense stuff? like o9 or something? they could just compress gasses until they are so dense no radiation nor current will escape?

Resistive instabilities are an issue for all magnetic configurations, since the onset can occur at beta values well below the ideal limit. The stability of neoclassical tearing modes (NTM) is a key issue for magnetic configurations with a strong bootstrap current. The NTM is a metastable mode; in certain plasma configurations, a sufficiently large deformation of the bootstrap current produced by a "seed island" can contribute to the growth of the island. The NTM is already an important performance-limiting factor in many tokamak experiments, leading to degraded confinement or disruption. Although the basic mechanism is well established, the capability to predict the onset in present and future devices requires better understanding of the damping mechanisms which determine the threshold island size, and of the mode coupling by which other instabilities (such as sawteeth in tokamaks) can generate seed islands. Resistive Ballooning Mode, similar to ideal ballooning, but with finite resistivity taken into consideration, provides another example of a resistive instability.

To get the current to run and not bunch, they should try to use oscillation. this would be where the current 'bunches' along something metallic like a ball of metal or something, and they carry it inside of them. of course, this could be made simpler by using 'bubbles' of ballooning currents that all want to move away from the 'source,' so using similarly charged things could also help?

Dialysis.

All the excess biomass. i proposed it as a cure for cholesterol too. basically, the stomach acid is native nearly to the body, and food is not. i figure the 'natives' would dissolve the 'tourists.' this is because this is what happens in the stomach, isn't it?

Salt would absorb the water, as it does to all things. i am talking about salt from a shaker. it will also absorb some of the blood, naturally, then you poop it out. if the salt changes the osmotic balance in the blood, doesn't it change the water content too?

Anthrax.

Quote = Wikipedia.

*Anthrax is an acute disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Most forms of the disease are lethal, and it affects both humans and animals. There are effective vaccines against anthrax, and some forms of the disease respond well to antibiotic treatment.*

*Like many other members of the genus *Bacillus*, *Bacillus anthracis* can form dormant endospores (often referred to as "spores" for short, but not to be confused with fungal spores) that are able to survive in harsh conditions for decades or even centuries.[1] Such spores can be found on all continents, even Antarctica.[2] When spores are inhaled, ingested, or come into contact with a skin lesion on a host, they may become reactivated and multiply rapidly.*

Anthrax commonly infects wild and domesticated herbivorous mammals that ingest or inhale the spores while grazing. Ingestion is thought to be the most common route by which herbivores contract anthrax. Carnivores living in the same environment may become infected by consuming infected animals. Diseased animals can spread anthrax to humans, either by direct contact (e.g., inoculation of infected blood to broken skin) or by consumption of a diseased animal's flesh.

Anthrax spores can be produced in vitro and used as a biological weapon. Anthrax does not spread directly from one infected animal or person to another; it is spread by spores. These spores can be transported by clothing or shoes. The body of an animal that had active anthrax at the time of death can also be a source of anthrax spores.

Until the twentieth century, anthrax infections killed hundreds of thousands of animals and people worldwide each year.[3] French scientist Louis Pasteur developed the first effective vaccine for anthrax in 1881.[4][5][6] Thanks to over a century of animal vaccination programs, sterilization of raw animal waste materials, and anthrax eradication programs in North America, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Europe, and parts of Africa and Asia, anthrax infection is now relatively rare in domestic animals (with only a few dozen cases reported each year).[citation needed] Anthrax is especially rare in dogs and cats, as is evidenced by a single reported case in the USA in 2001.[7]

Anthrax typically does not cause disease in carnivores and scavengers, even when these animals consume anthrax-infected carcasses. Anthrax outbreaks do occur in some wild animal populations with some regularity.[8] The disease is more common in countries without widespread veterinary or human public health programs. In the 21st century, anthrax is still a problem in less developed countries. An outbreak of anthrax in humans who had eaten meat from a dead carabao was reported in Cagayan province in the Philippines in early 2010, with over 400 cases of illness and at least two fatalities.[9]

**Bacillus anthracis* bacterial spores are soil-borne. Because of their long lifespan, spores are present globally and remain at the burial sites of animals killed by anthrax for many decades. Disturbed grave sites of infected animals have caused reinfection over 70 years after the animal's interment.[10]*

Okay, so far we know it is carried by spores and maybe anything grown in 'anthrax land' might also infect someone.

If you want to kill it when it infects someone, first we should try to stop it dividing? if we want to do that, we need to tell all the cells they are male cells. that would stop it multiplying. to get them to all think they are male, we should inject the affected area with only male cells, so, when the anthrax spreads, it will

also be male? this would see the disease trying to divide, but with what? this stems from my cure for senescence or the aging process.

So, we could tell the disease it is all male cells or we could try to stop the process of cell division some other way? we could do this by making the disease sterile with weed, maybe? i have heard that weed will make you sterile, so , what if we could get the sterilizing affects of weed, whatever they are, into the blood stream? it might be able to only target a certain area of the body too, with dna coding that will target a certain area, as the dna is set for only one area at a time. i have also heard that there is a way to use rna to be cut into pieces with selective coding, so, will be able to do the same to the migratory cells of the blood, hopefully.

Now, we got to kill it off. if you want to do that, you could use common flu virus to kill it off? that would multiply in the blood and choke the anthrax eventually, as it infects the anthrax cells and then they get sneezed out or something...

How to beautify people's faces.

I believe the ratio for beauty is 1 to 1.618. if we can get people to achieve as close to this as possible, we could make them prettier or more handsome. strangely though, the ideal face would look identical for men and women! okay, let's get to it!

First, we need to remodel the tissue in the person's face. this would mean using mucous or something soft to flesh it out, making it bigger where necessary, or, making it smaller, by injecting mucous or something natural into the person's face.

To get rid of tissue, we could try to use some acids that are mild yet workable and anesthetic to dull the pain for a while. this could be used inside a tattoo style needle for exact targeting of the areas required.

I think that is about it...
